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8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
9 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
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11 BRENT ZEISS,

12 Plaintiff,

13 vs.

14 CREDENCE RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT, LLC,

15 Defendant.
16

CASE NO. 15cv2530-LAB (DHB)

**ORDER ON DEFENDANT'S MOTION
TO DISMISS OR FOR SUMMARY
JUDGMENT**

17 Brent Zeiss alleges that Credence Resource Management, LLC illegally reported his
18 AT&T account as past due on his credit report. (Docket no. 4 at ¶ 12.) He alleges that he's
19 informed, possesses knowledge, and believes thereon that Plaintiff does not
20 owe the aforementioned past-due balance, and/or Defendant failed to notify
21 Plaintiff that Defendant would report derogatory information of Plaintiff's credit
report.

22 (*Id.*) And he alleges that he "paid the alleged debt in full." (*Id.* at ¶ 13.) He claims that this
23 violated the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1692, *et seq.* (FDCPA), the
24 Rosenthal Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 1788, *et seq.* (RFDCPA), and
25 the California Consumer Credit Reporting Agencies Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 1785.25
26 (CCCRAA).

27 Credence has moved for dismissal or in the alternative for summary judgment.
28 (Docket no. 7.) It argues that dismissal is proper because: (1) contrary to his allegations,

1 and as evidenced by an AT&T account statement that Credence attaches to its motion,
 2 Zeiss hasn't paid the debt in full; (2) Credence reasonably relied on information from AT&T
 3 wireless; and (3) Credence maintained procedures to ensure accuracy, so it's protected by
 4 the bona fide error defense. (*Id.*)

5 **I. Discussion**

6 **A. Motion to Dismiss**

7 A 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim challenges the legal sufficiency
 8 of a complaint. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6). The Court must accept all factual allegations as
 9 true and construe them in the light most favorable to the non-moving party. *Cedars Sinai*
 10 *Med. Ctr. v. Nat'l League of Postmasters of U.S.*, 497 F.3d 972, 975 (9th Cir. 2007). To
 11 defeat Credence's motion to dismiss, Zeiss' factual allegations need not be detailed, but they
 12 must be sufficient to "raise a right to relief above the speculative level" *Bell Atl. Corp.*
 13 *v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). That is, "[s]ome threshold of plausibility must be
 14 crossed at the outset" before a case can go forward. *Id.* at 558 (quotation omitted).

15 The Court doesn't rely on Credence's AT&T account statement in deciding the motion
 16 to dismiss. While Zeiss alleged that he had an AT&T account, he didn't refer to the
 17 statement. Thus, it's not "evidence on which the complaint necessarily relies." *Daniels-Hall*
 18 *v. Nat'l Educ. Ass'n*, 629 F.3d 992, 998 (9th Cir. 2010) (internal quotation marks omitted).
 19 The motion to dismiss turns on whether Zeiss' "paid in full" allegation is sufficient, without
 20 more, to state a cognizable legal claim. Credence suggests that Zeiss needs to allege the
 21 date of payment or submit some evidence that payment occurred. (Docket no. 7 at 2.) The
 22 Court finds no support for this argument. Zeiss' allegations are sufficient to survive
 23 Credence's motion to dismiss.

24 **B. Motion for Summary Judgment**

25 "[A] party may file a motion for summary judgment at any time until 30 days after the
 26 close of all discovery." Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(b). Summary judgment is appropriate where the
 27 evidence shows "there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is
 28 entitled to judgment as a matter of law." Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). All reasonable inferences

1 from the evidence are drawn in favor of the nonmoving party. See *Anderson v. Liberty*
 2 *Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 242 (1986). “If a nonmovant shows by affidavit or declaration
 3 that, for specified reasons, it cannot present facts essential to justify its opposition, the court
 4 may . . . defer considering the motion or deny it.” See Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(d).

5 Credence supports its motion for summary judgment with the AT&T account
 6 statement and a declaration from its president. (Docket no. 7-2.) Zeiss doesn’t offer
 7 evidence in opposition. Instead he contends that he should be given an opportunity to
 8 conduct discovery. (Docket no. 8 at 11.) Zeiss has failed to submit an affidavit or
 9 declaration as required by Rule 56(d). The Court nonetheless considers his request for
 10 additional discovery and grants it. See *Godshall v. Indep. Commc’ns, Inc.*, 2011 WL
 11 5980922, at *4 (E.D. Pa. Nov. 30, 2011). This is a simple case and discovery shouldn’t take
 12 long. If Zeiss can’t produce evidence that he paid the debt in full, or otherwise rebut
 13 Credence’s evidence, summary judgment may be granted.

14 **II. Cautionary Note**

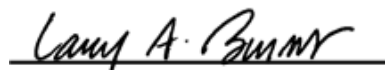
15 Although Credence’s evidence can’t be considered at this stage of the case, the Court
 16 observes that Zeiss’ counsel has both an obligation to investigate his clients’ allegations and
 17 an obligation not to plead a claim that he learns is without factual or legal support. Fed. R.
 18 Civ. P. 11(b). If counsel is aware of facts that bar Zeiss’ claims—such as failure to pay the
 19 AT&T account in full—and pursues the claim without a non-frivolous argument that the claim
 20 is nevertheless viable, “counsel treads on perilous ground.” *Medrano v. Caliber Homes*
 21 *Loans, Inc.*, 2014 WL 7236925, at *8 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 19, 2014).

22 **III. Conclusion**

23 The motion to dismiss or in the alternative for summary judgment (Docket no. 7) is
 24 **DENIED.**

25 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

26 DATED: May 9, 2016

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28 **HONORABLE LARRY ALAN BURNS**
 United States District Judge